

## The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,  
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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY APRIL 28, 1894.

## THE TIMES DAILY COUPON DIRECTORY IS ON PAGE 2.

## MEETINGS AND EVENTS SATURDAY.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall.  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Toney's Hall.  
Richmond Lodge, I. A. O. U. A. M., Eagle Hall.  
Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Richmond vs. Roanoke, West-End Park.

**THE PRIMARY.**  
Our first legalized primary election will incline the people of Richmond still more strongly than they have been towards the principle of selecting party candidates in primary elections instead of by conventions chosen in ward meetings. Nearly every white man in Richmond went to the polls on Thursday, so that the candidates chosen are those who were able to obtain the endorsements of the largest number of their fellow-citizens in a contest where every voter had an opportunity to declare his wishes, and have them reckoned in the count.

We make this statement on the supposition that there was no fraud in the election, and we have heard no charge backed by any suspicion even of evidence that there was anything whatever unfair about it. We assume, therefore, that the election was perfectly fair. Assuming, then, that this is so, Thursday's work was a great day for popular institutions. It shows that the people can always be trusted when they are treated frankly and fairly. For, while there is much rodomontade in the new council, and some that we would not have selected if we had had the making of it according to our own views, it may, nevertheless, be taken on the whole, as fairly representative of the city, and we have no doubt, will prove to be an entirely conservative body. Conservatism in her government is what Richmond imperatively needs now, and we have no doubt the new Council will do nothing that will tend to alarm those who have money to invest, and who, if they can be induced to invest in Richmond, will make prosperity thereby for every one. Long life to the primary election.

## TORPEDOES AND DYNAMITE SHELLS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has authorized the chairman to prepare an amendment to the naval appropriation bill to provide for the construction of fifteen torpedo boats for coast defense.

This is wise action. The sinking of the Aquidaban in Brazilian waters is a circumstance which naturally arrested the attention of all those engaged in developing the science of modern naval warfare. It has always been known, of course, that if an enemy could propel a torpedo successfully against the submerged portions of a battle-ship, however armored above the water line, and explode it there, the battle-ship would be sunk. It has been supposed, however, that the fire from the rapid-fire guns would make it impossible for a torpedo-boat to approach near enough to a modern battle-ship to direct its torpedoes with any accuracy of aim. But the boat which sunk the Aquidaban came near enough to her to send her torpedoes at her, each one of which did its appointed work, although struck several times by shots from the Aquidaban's guns. We are not entirely ready to base final conclusions upon any experience whatever of Brazilian waters, but the fact that the torpedo-boat did survive the battle-ship's fire, though repeatedly struck, and did actually sink the battle-ship, is a fact of powerful significance, and one that cannot be overlooked. The minds of the torpedo experts will be powerfully stimulated by this experience to the conclusion that the battle-ship is no match for the torpedo-boat, and we are inclined to that opinion ourselves.

Experiments made recently at Sandy Hook with shells charged with very high explosives are very significant also. The difficulty heretofore with dynamite shells

has been to get a cap and fuse that would explode with certainty when the shell struck. Experiments made a few days back at Sandy Hook seem to indicate that the Rapiet fuse has mastered the difficulty. Shell after shell was fired with it, to drop in the water at distances ranging from one to two miles, and each one exploded when it struck the water. Each one would have torn the most powerful battle-ship in the world into fragments. These two facts, the torpedo and the shell, are facts of prime importance that should be very deliberately considered by the committees of Congress on naval affairs.

## WISE AND PATRIOTIC WORDS.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, talked much absurd nonsense in the United States Senate when the repeal of the Sherman act was before that body. But Wolcott is capable, nevertheless, of talking sense, and patriotic sense, too, as he proved in the Senate on Thursday, when, discussing Coxe's nonsense, he said: "There is a solution of the question. It comes not by wandering hands visiting of mankind, which gradually, as the times grow better, makes men more humane and more kind. There should be no man suffering for food for himself or for his family in the broad domain of the United States who is willing to work. No man is willing to work, but as the times are, and worse as I fear they will be, there is to-day no man who sincerely desires work for the support of himself or his family who cannot either get work or get good for himself and his little ones. In Colorado to-day, crushed and humiliated as she is by the action of Congress, I venture to say that no man is starving because he cannot find either work or willing friends to help him until work can be found. I believe that the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more a regard for the perpetuity of Republican institutions, and to ponder less to that miscellany portion of the labor vote whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time that we stand for the rights of American manhood for the right of a man to work if he wants to—it takes the whole army of the country to sustain in doing it. For the right of every man to equal liberties with other men. That man have such liberty as is not inconsistent with the rights of his neighbor. I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution."

What Mr. Wolcott says is true. There is no man in America who wishes to work that runs the slightest risk of starving or of having his children turned out in the streets without shelter. The charitable instincts of our people will never permit that, and when their progressive spirit is unhampered by proposals to debase the measure of value and medium of exchange, or by combinations of the idle and vicious to disturb the orderly progress of business, there will always be an abundance of work with good wages offered to all men willing to work seriously and earnestly.

It was patriotic and wise, too, in Mr. Wolcott to declare his belief that the time has come when men in public life ought to begin to cultivate more regard for the perpetuity of our institutions and to ponder less to that miscellany portion of the labor vote whose labor is with their throats, and never with their hands."

There is no question that the element to which Mr. Wolcott refers has been allowed too much voice in public affairs. And it is a great injustice to the earnest laboring man to speak of it as an element of the labor vote. The earnest, laboring men, who seek nothing but steady employment, are working industriously to support their families and secure a home. These men are as steady, reliable and conservative an element as our population has. They do not sympathize with the disorder created by those who push themselves forward as the tribunes of labor, but whose whole object is to make disturbances between employer and employee. These are the enemies of the laboring men, as of society at large.

## A WARNING FROM A FRIEND.

The Philadelphia Times is one of the most earnest friends that the South has in all the Northern States. Its friendship for the South is based upon a large patriotism and a warm appreciation for the noble qualities of the southern people. We have already, more than once, called attention to the warning that it has held out to our people that in the course they are pursuing in National affairs they are alienating all their northern friends, who will be compelled to stand aside and see the Government pass under the control of the rabid elements of the Republican party, whose joy will be humiliation, pillage, and insult to the southern people.

We quote in this line another editorial article from it of a few days back, as follows: "It is evident that events are shaping themselves in Congress to the end that the South must decide whether it will surrender the odious income tax or defeat tariff reform and the income tax with it."

The enforcement of the income tax theory as part of the new tariff bill was dictated by the South, and if it shall be persisted in, whether it shall be successful in passing the tariff bill with the income tax or in defeating tariff reform entirely, the result must be a disastrous overthrow of the Democratic party in the Northern States. In the present attitude of the South, and the present political condition, there is not a doubt that every Northern State would vote Republican, and it would not simply be a defeat for the Northern Democracy, but it would be practically annihilation. It would assure a Republican President, Senate, and House in 1896 that would not only promptly repeal the income tax bill, but renew taxes upon the masses of the Southern people for the benefit of monopolies and trusts, and end the freedom of elections in the reconstructed States. This is the ultimatum to which the South is inviting itself, and it must decide the issue.

Why will the people of the South tie themselves to the monstrous social doctrines of the Populists? Can they not see that the conservative and property owning elements of the Northern and Middle States are not going to allow themselves to pass under a dominion that means ruin to their business, destruction of their property, and confiscation of their wealth? And have they not wisdom enough to perceive that all those of their own people who are fortunate enough to have a stake in life will turn against them where they force the issue? Who is it that the Populist denounces as "Wall street"? It is not alone those persons who dwell in Wall street, New York City. It is every man who has inherited or accumulated by hard work anything in the Populist's own vicinity, as well as the broker of

Wall street. "Wall street" is merely the given name of those persons all over the country who are fortunate enough to have an accumulation of property, and when the Populist attacks "Wall street" he is at the same time attacking the man who owns his home in Greenville, Miss.; in Tusculum, Ala.; in Darlington, S. C.; and at Lunenburg Court-house, Va. Many of the Southern people are, therefore, allowing themselves to be led off into a course that will put them again under the heel of the carpet-bagger, and will alienate from them all of their own citizens who have anything stored up in life. What folly, what madness!

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Times: What is meant by "detente" under the present rules of the Senate was shown very strikingly yesterday when Mr. Higgins, of Delaware, got the floor to discuss the tariff bill, and proposed to deliver a long speech on Hawaiian affairs, real and imaginary. Now, the Hawaiian question has as much pertinence and interest at the present time as the measure of the tomb of an Egyptian Pharaoh, and its connection with the tariff is as close.

New York Sun: More than a month ago the conservative women recently converted to the cause of woman man suffering for food for himself or for his family in the broad domain of the United States who is willing to work. No man is willing to work, but as the times are, and worse as I fear they will be, there is to-day no man who sincerely desires work for the support of himself or his family who cannot either get work or get good for himself and his little ones. In Colorado to-day, crushed and humiliated as she is by the action of Congress, I venture to say that no man is starving because he cannot find either work or willing friends to help him until work can be found. I believe that the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more a regard for the perpetuity of Republican institutions, and to ponder less to that miscellany portion of the labor vote whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time that we stand for the rights of American manhood for the right of a man to work if he wants to—it takes the whole army of the country to sustain in doing it. For the right of every man to equal liberties with other men. That man have such liberty as is not inconsistent with the rights of his neighbor. I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution."

New York Mail: Ex-Speaker Reed is getting many a dose of his medicine from Speaker Crisp. He knows now how it feels to be in the hands of a strong man in the Speaker's chair. He was strong long ago. He has said that he will not inform the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of his absence in order that that officer may obey the law and make the proper deductions from his pay. Mr. Reed does not propose to be fined, law or no law. Mr. Crisp, however, says that he will sign no warrants for a member's pay unless he makes the required certificate of his absence. Mr. Reed's experience with Mr. Crisp must convince him that if he persists in holding himself above the law he will go a long time without his salary.

## LEE CAMP.

They will attend the Meeting of Hollywood Association May 31.

The meeting of Lee Camp last night was fully attended, commander E. Leslie Spence presiding.

The camp accepted the invitation of Hollywood Memorial Association, through Mrs. E. D. Hotchkiss, chairman, to attend their meeting in a body on May 2, 1894, at 8 o'clock P. M. at the hall of the Y. M. C. A.

Col. Spence presented the camp with a copy of Mr. George D. Bernard's address, delivered by him before the camp. The following letter was received: Mason, Texas, April 4, 1894.

Dear Sir: If you can, please send me the address of any officer or private of the Thirty-first Virginia Battalion of Infantry, or any one else who may have known the one-eyed sergeant "Sandy," referred to in the Commonwealth for May, 1893, page 65, and oblige.

Yours truly, WILSON HEY, Adjutant Pl. Mason Camp, C. V.

## The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Messrs. John T. Elliott, T. Wiley Davis, R. Taylor Pemberton, and Lewis D. Crenshaw, a subcommittee from the Committee on design of the Monumental Association, have gone to New York to inspect the statue for the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association.

The Virginia Zouaves, of Lynchburg, have notified General Charles J. Anderson, through their commandant, Captain R. E. Crenshaw, that they will attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Confederate Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, May 30th. They will be about thirty-five men strong.

Captain Elliott, secretary of the Monumental Association, yesterday received the acknowledgment of the invitation extended General Turner Ashby Camp, No. 29, C. V., of Winchester. Adjutant W. W. Boyd, of that camp, makes inquiry as to accommodations for the event his organization should determine to attend.

Governor O'Ferrall yesterday declined to pardon Daniel Morris, Scott Crawford, and Charles Shublett, who in May, 1862, were convicted in the Greene County Court of a misdemeanor in disturbing unlawfully an assembly met for the worship of God, at Mount Zion church, and sentenced to serve four months imprisonment in the county jail and fined \$50 each. Their case was subsequently taken to the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court on appeal, and decided adversely.

Shublett not having heard of this decision walked into the court-house at Staunardsville and was arrested, early this year, while his two companions are still fugitives from justice, and are said to live in the Blue Ridge mountains. The county authorities were of the opinion that the culprits were not entitled to Executive clemency.

## The International Nacianists.

The Executive Board of International Nacianists, at a session held in London, completed the work of adding the accounts of the order, and found them in good shape, and the finances in excellent condition. They will to-day take up the question of grievances and try to settle a number of differences reported between local lodges.

The Richmond Lodge is composed of 104 machinists living in Richmond and Manchester. The officers are as follows: Master Machinist, J. J. Crenshaw; Foreman, J. M. Mesley; Recording Secretary, E. Scott Gibbs; Financial Secretary, James Cook; Conductor, Samuel Neisler; Past Master, Thos. Dornin; Chaplain, W. A. Bradshaw; Outside Sentinel, Raleigh Johnson; Inside Sentinel, H. C. Watkins.

## Chancery Court.

Mrs. R. Crowell has filed a deed of assignment in the clerk's office of the Chancery Court, naming Samuel Prosser as trustee. The property conveyed consists of hats, boots, and shoes, ladies' goods, clothing, and other contents of the store, at 116 west Broad street. The proceeds to receive five per cent. of the proceeds for the laborers, and the creditors are named in the deed: Eppstein & Lovenstein, \$70; J. Oppelman, \$100; Saut Bros. & Co., \$250; Mrs. R. Lovenstein, \$150. Other creditors are to be paid ratably. The liabilities are about \$500.

## FROM THE CITY HALL.

EFFECTS OF THE PRIMARY UPON THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

Alderman Taylor Receiving Congratulations.—Mr. Turpin elected for President of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman R. M. Taylor, who has just been nominated for Mayor, received at his place of business, on north Thirteenth street, numerous friends yesterday morning, who had come to congratulate him on the result of the primary. Among the visitors were Col. William E. Tanner and President Joseph C. Dickerson, of the Board of Aldermen, the two defeated candidates. The former offered to assist Mr. Taylor in receiving his friends, and Mr. Dickerson also volunteered to render what assistance he might be called upon to.

Captain Dick Taylor took in the situation at once, and a roar of laughter on the part of those who heard him, meekly asked to be permitted to clean out the speaker's tomb, and its connection with the tariff is as close.

All three candidates for the majority were members of the Board of Aldermen, and their places will, therefore, be filled by others after July 1, 1894. The term of office of Mr. Taylor does not expire until July 1, 1894, and it is probable that Mr. Taylor will become a candidate for Mr. Taylor's seat for the unexpired term. The vacancy will be filled by the Board, Messrs. Dickerson and Tanner will both receive their Board on July 1st, when their terms of office expire. The former has been a member of the City Council for sixteen years.

## THE NEW COUNCIL.

The following will be the new members of the Board: Messrs. E. D. Starke and Evan Sneed, of Clay ward; George McD. Blake, of Monroe; James T. Vaughan, of Madison; John R. King, of Jefferson; and E. M. Noble, of Marshall. Mr. Noble and Mr. Vaughan are members of the present Common Council. Mr. Sneed is an ex-member of the Board, and Mr. Starke has served in the Board's Bureau, as well as in the office of the Board, and Mr. Noble, of Marshall, are the only members re-elected.

It is said that Mr. Turpin will become the president of the Board, Messrs. W. L. White, of Madison, and W. H. Curtis, of Marshall, who have served several terms in the Common Council, ran for the Board and were defeated.

The new members of the Common Council are as follows: W. T. Wood, grocer; John J. Dn Leavy, salesman; and Adam Dicot, manufacturer, of Marshall. James Caske, lawyer; R. S. Brock, Jr., railroad official; and Marx Gump, merchant, of Monroe. Sol. L. Briggs, lawyer, of Jefferson. R. Briggs, commission merchant; Joseph Wallenstein, commission merchant; and Julius A. Hobson, bookkeeper, of Madison.

## THE REVIVALS' ALBANY.

The City Engineer's department advertises for proposals for the removing of the present Hospital's armory and the erection of a new building on the site of the old building, on north Eighth street, north of Leigh street. Bids will be received at the City Engineer's office until Tuesday, May 1st, at 6 P. M.

## COMMITTEE MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee on Health was held in Room No. 11 of the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There were present: Messrs. Reeve (chairman), Vaughan, George B. Davis and Moore. A good deal of routine business was transacted, and the payroll of the employees of the department for the past two weeks was approved.

The Committee on John's Church, at a meeting held at the office near St. John's church last evening at 6:30 o'clock and transacted the usual amount of routine business.

## NOTES.

Upon the advice of Judge S. B. Witt, of the Hustings Court, City Sergeant Charles H. Epps has taken a trip in the country for ten days to have a much-needed rest after the laborious work preceding the primary. There will be no court held until the first Monday in May. Only routine business was transacted in the Hustings Court yesterday, there being no cases on the docket for trial.

Mr. A. B. Dickinson qualified in the Law and Equity Court before Judge Minor yesterday to practice law in that court.

It is stated that Hon. George D. Wise will not again be a candidate for Congress from the Third district. In that instance it is understood that Judge S. B. Witt will enter the field, and will be a great number of warm personal friends.

## The Clerk of the Hustings Court.

The clerk of the Hustings Court yesterday issued a marriage license to Harris Serson and Sarah Keene.

## In Payment of an Election.

In payment of an election bid by Mr. E. A. Barnes, a well-known machinist of Clay ward, a supporter of Mr. C. Smith for City Sergeant, yesterday rode Mr. R. E. Napier, of the same ward, from China street through Pine street to Monroe park in a decorated wheel-barrow, much to the amusement of a large number of spectators.

## Property Transfer.

Richmond: Mary N. Bate to Wm. Washington, personally, \$50; Rebecca Taylor to Edith M. Scott, \$14.40; John G. Smith, 20 feet on north side Second street between Duval and Baker, \$54; H. Seldon Taylor and others, trustees, to John G. Smith, 20 feet on north side Leigh street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, \$25.

## Not for the Moody Meetings.

The committee appointed recently by Mayor Eason, as chairman, of the citizens' meeting to collect additional funds for the raising of the debt of the Young Men's Christian Association, started on its mission yesterday. The work will be continued until next Friday, when the final report will be made to the church. The meeting, which will be held in the big hall of the association building on next Friday evening.

There has been an erroneous impression created that the committee is endeavoring to raise money for the defraying of the expenses caused by the Moody meetings held recently in the tabernacle. This is not so, for the association had nothing whatever to do with those meetings.

A constant cough, with shortness of breath, falling strength, and wasting of flesh, all broken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. Expectoration serious results may be either avoided or palliated.

## THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

The Coming Woman—A Glance at the Year and Far Future of the Sex.



FOR THE NEAR FUTURE.  
This is what the summer girl will look like when she comes forth in her glory along with the June roses. I am very much afraid that next summer's girl will get her face badly browned, for the dainty parasols which look so pretty are of almost no service. What can you expect of a combination of lace hat and lace parasol? To be sure, the hats are broad enough, but it doesn't help matters any to spread the mist out.

There are some Leghorns in Gainsborough shapes, which will probably be worn to the race-track, their size being sufficient to obstruct the view of half a dozen men. When women get their "rights" they will put a stop to this sort of thing, but so long as that obnoxious word remains in the Constitution, men will continue to endure the persecution which their privileges involve. Unless—and it is almost safe to assert that it will be so from experience in the past—less woman is to have her "rights" and privileges both. But it is the winter girl who thinks about such serious things as "rights" she makes these trifling things an excuse for all sorts of teas and luncheons. I wonder why subjects of this kind always seem to whet a woman's appetite. I suppose it is the same influence which moves a man to "read" his neighbor when he finds that they agree in their politics.

However, the summer girl will have forgotten all about her "rights" and will be looking for some one of the tyrannical sex to carry her jacket and parasol just as of yore.

One thing I am going to describe has a dainty, lace-edged parasol with Dresden handle. Her dress has a lace-trimmed overskirt draped over a broadened underskirt. The sleeves are brocade, and the bodice fastens to the side with a lace, revers, collar, and girdle. A sprightly bow is set on the shoulder and another at the hip where the overskirt is draped.

The hat is accordeon-plaited, white swiss, trimmed with summer flowers.

## DEAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Life Insurance Agent Wants Information Concerning a Miss Morris in Virginia.

Edward M. Stephens, a solicitor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 2101 Reed street, Philadelphia, wrote to the postmaster of this city a few days ago, making inquiry concerning a sister of Thomas Morris, aged thirty, who died in that city a few days ago.

He is described by the writer of the letter as having a "sandy complexion and smooth face."

He was at one time an agent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and for the last three months represented the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company. He was run over by a trolley-car in Philadelphia, April 7th; one of his legs was cut off, and an eye knocked out, and he died in the Pennsylvania Hospital. The writer thinks his sister, a Miss Morris, lives somewhere near Richmond.

The writer says, "He told me while living that he had only a sister living, his father and mother were dead, and he came from Virginia. I have forgotten in which of which he said she lived. The corner here has his watch, also a bank book with a deposit of \$50 on it, and he had his life insured for \$500. He was interred temporarily in a vault at Lafayette cemetery, Tenth and Federal streets."

## The Committee on Design.

A telegram from New York last night says: "The Committee on Design of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, of Richmond, Va., met at the establishment of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company to-day to inspect the statue recently cast by the company for the monument which is to be unveiled at Richmond on May 20th. The members expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the work, and it was accepted on behalf of the association. It is probable the statue will be shipped to-morrow."

Nearly the whole of the cost of the statue—\$90,000—was raised by popular subscription in Virginia.

## From the Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General has issued an order directing Colonel H. M. Boykin, commandant of the First regiment, Cavalry, to inspect troop D (Hanover Troop) on May 4th, to ascertain whether the members of the troop are in a sufficient number of men to remain in service. If the commandant cannot show forty-one members it will have to be disbanded.

General order No. 5, which has just been issued, holds officers strictly accountable for the State property entrusted to their care.

## Missionary Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Second Baptist church will take place at that church to-morrow night at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. J. H. Hall, of Norfolk, will preach the anniversary sermon. The society will attend the service in a body.



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apt-wednesday

## THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

Richmond, Saturday, April 28, 1894.

The BONNET for To-Morrow. If for any reason you haven't secured one, come to-day. Here are upwards of a hundred Trimmed Hats and Bonnets ready for wear. Ladies' Shirt-Waists—quantities of them. The widest range of seasonable offerings.

The best judges of such goods in the country guide the destinies of the factories that make these. Prices 10c to \$8.50.

We go back of the returns on these goods—have 'em made, and here's scraps of the goods to show you. MEN'S LINEN COLLARS, 4 ply, 1,800, Linen, 12½c. Summer Underwear for Men, Ladies, Misses and Children.

There's a peculiar charm in a French Corset—an elegance all its own. The great Fasso Corset stands easily at the head.

Numerous styles are here—\$3.75 to \$12.25. Here's another: The P. D. French Corset, from \$1.75 to \$3.50. Another, the L. C., from \$2 to \$3.50. L. B. Corsets, from \$1 to \$2.25. Thompson's Glove-Fitting, 75c to \$1.75. R. & G. Corsets, from 75c to \$2.50. Special makes for stout persons, any size to 36.

Card Engraving, Monogram work and Die Printing attended to at our Book Department.

KID GLOVES. Upwards of 1,000 Pair to be disposed of to-day at far less than cost of production.

WRAPS and CAPS are being offered at less than one half the cost of production. Don't fail to visit the Department.

Handkerchiefs and Hosiery are having a big time at their Department to-day. Come, join in the sport. Dollars in saving for you.

The usual quantities of Remnants for Saturday are shown in the various Departments. Look through. Perhaps just what you want. Half price, you know, always.

## THAT HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Real China Tooth-Pick Stands, tinted edge, worth \$2.50, 50c each.  
Small Rose Jars, gold decorated, 5c each.  
Real China Bon Bon Boxes, finished in gold, 15c each.  
Your choice of over three hundred decorated Pin Trays and Ash Receivers, regular worth from 25c to 60c each, for 5c.

China Oat Meal Bowls, imitation old Hall ware, 7c each.  
For To-Day only we will offer 50 dozen French China Breakfast Plates, full size, neatly and richly decorated—five assortments to select from—regular worth \$4 a dozen, for 90c each.

## THE COHEN CO. TEMPLE, PEMBERTON, CORDES &amp; CO.

CORDES & CO.

## INFANTS' WEAR.

To close out a lot of WHITE and COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES we are offering all of our \$1.25, and \$1.50 DRESSES, in sizes from 1 to 4, all that are left of these lines at 75c apiece. Not the cost of the material and trimming.

## CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS.

plaid cluster tuck trimming, 12½c. a pair.

## CHILDREN'S UNDERBODIES (waists).

made of good Bleached Cotton, 15c apiece. CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED Lisle VESTS, low neck, no sleeves, at 16½c. apiece; would be cheap at 25c.

## INFANTS' FINE TUCKED MUSLIN CAPS at only 25c apiece.

## Special line of full regular large and small RIBBED FAST BLACK HOSE,

double heels and toes, 15c. a pair; 2 pairs for 25c.

## Standard Patterns.